

OCTOBER 30.....1869.

A MISTAKE DISCOVERED.

Ever since the occupation of Arizona by Americans, from which event dates our first real knowledge of the Territory, its inhabitants have labored under a terrible mistake regarding the manner in which they considered themselves obliged to procure timber for building purposes. Almost all the timber thus far employed in building up the town of Tucson has been imported from New Mexico, and set down here, at what cost we know not, but sold to consumers at the rate of twenty cents per foot. And still this order of things continues. A few feeble efforts were made at different times to procure timber from our Territory, the most successful being those made in the Santa Rita mountains, under the auspices of officers of the California volunteers, in 1865. The work was, however, at no time pursued with sufficient zeal to give it the character of an enterprise, and until very recently appeared as if it were about to be altogether abandoned. But now, at length, the folly of hauling lumber from New Mexico, and the still greater folly of purchasing the same at rates so exorbitant as fully appreciated, and determined efforts are being made to discover whether the timbered country of Southern Arizona may not be successfully speculated in, under proper management. This effort is being made by the busy, stirring and decidedly enterprising Frenchman, A. Lazard, who has opened a road into the timbered country and erected a saw-mill right in the heart of Apachedom and among the Santa Rita pines.

This project deserves to be a successful one. Nothing hitherto attempted or accomplished here can heap so many benefits upon the people of this section as an abundance of lumber which may be cheaply or reasonably procured. We are sorry, however, that the ambitious "Frenchy," before throwing his energy and capital into the Santa Rita range, did not first take a trip to the mountains which lie immediately north from here. That they contain an inexhaustible supply of timber we can assure every one, from the fact during our recent tour among these hills we traveled through a forest of pine timber covering an extent of more than one hundred square miles, where the trees will average a height of more than one hundred feet. The only objection offered to the project of obtaining timber from this source, is that a road to the timbered country cannot be opened. The distance from Tucson is only 25 miles, and hence it will be seen that so far as distance is concerned its advantages over the Santa Rita, which is distant about 60 miles, will not admit of a question. The opening of a road to this timber, it is only fair to suppose, will be attended with much difficulty, but it is preposterous to contend that it is an impossibility. It has never been attempted for the reason that nothing definite was known regarding these mountains or what they might contain. Now, if Frenchy's Santa Rita project should, like its numerous progenitors, prove abortive, we will expect to see him make an effort in this other direction. Let whoever would undertake to open up the timber resources of these mountains proceed first to Pueblo Viejo, about eight miles beyond the Point of Mountain, on the Camp Grant road; and if at this point an ascent cannot be effected to the timbered land at the head of Cañada del Oro, then it may be somewhat difficult to find a point which will prove practicable; but we feel almost safe in asserting that persistent efforts here will meet with the most complete success. It is worth trying; whoever will be so fortunate as to discover a route which will tap the forests of these mountains will have struck the richest mine yet discovered in Arizona.

The Spiritualists have now got a choice subject to treat upon. It is one of those which affords them an opportunity of asserting whatever they wish, there being no one living who can point out the falsehood. This is the "Byron Scandle." At Springfield, Mass., a party of mediums recently called up Lord Byron, and upon questioning him regarding Mrs. Stow's revelations, he replied that it was "a d—d lie"—pretty heavy language for a spirit.

The Los Angeles Star in noting its approbation of our views regarding the energy and efficiency of Governor McCormick, Delegate from Arizona, says: "We fully endorse that portion which says that Governor McCormick is frequently written to on matters pertaining to Southern California, and is almost as much a representative of that section as of Arizona."

The Indian Loose Again.

On Wednesday we gave an account of fresh depredations by Indians in Arizona. On the same day advices received by the Indian Department from Fort Stanton, in New Mexico, represented that the Mesquero Apache Indians are still on the warpath.—N. Y. Herald, Oct. 1st.

Will somebody please to inform us when it was that the Indian of Arizona was otherwise than "loose"? In what year since Arizona became a Territory of the United States did a single month elapse in which some person, either in Arizona, New Mexico, or Sonora, where the Apaches are most abundant, was not murdered or robbed? It is hardly possible that the Herald, which is always the first to discover and proclaim facts, can suppose that the Indian, known as the Apache, was ever in a state of bondage or submission. If it be in error on this point it is doubtless through the misrepresentations of such tools as Vincent Caylor who, we are sorry to say, left the Territories with his scalp whole and entire; but why? Because he did give the savages an opportunity to dispute his claim. Yet, like a true hypocrite, wishing to make the world believe that he has really "been and gone and done it," he takes up the side of the story which he has reason to think will give most satisfaction to the "Friends," and actually bubbles with enthusiasm, not because he is conscious of having accomplished anything great or good, but because he has discovered that his subtle duplicity will, in all probability, work out his own aggrandizement more successfully than the most thorough investigation and persistent inquiry could have done.

The habits and character of the Indian are no longer a matter of doubt; his disposition is well known throughout, but not, from some cause, everywhere acknowledged; therefore, let it be understood that they who shall hereafter represent him as better than the worst stamp of a murderer and cut-throat are liars and hypocrites, all. If the outside world would learn the real character of the Indian it can arrive at facts by reading the ARIZONAN or the Miner—they do him justice at least.

Reports from Cuba.

Letters from Cuba received in Washington give a most piteous account of the treatment of Americans by the Cubans, whose liberty they were fighting to achieve. Every promise made them in the United States has been broken. They are looked upon with jealousy by the Cubans, and daily more or less fall by the hand of the assassin. In every engagement they are placed in the front, and the wounded are left upon the ground to be murdered by the Spaniards: So say late Washington dispatches.

It is the general belief that there is no truth in the statement and that it has been gotten up by the Spaniards with the hope that it would deter American adventurers from taking up arms with the Cubans. The Herald speaks of it in this wise:

From what source comes the news that the Cuban patriots are treating American volunteers with great brutality, pushing them to the front in every fight and leaving the wounded on the field to be massacred? It is a suspicious story, and bears upon its face a Spanish origin. The object, of course, is to throw a damper upon recruiting in this country. The men who would join the Cuban ranks are not generally of that class which is likely to be deterred from any adventure by tales of this kind. We'll trust them against all the assassins they can raise in that island and give the said assassins odds. Spanish inventions will have to try harder than this before it conjures up a story that will keep the filibusters at home.

On the 3d inst. a heavy storm of rain and wind swept through the eastern States, spreading destruction in its track. In New York State, railroad tracks were torn up, bridges washed away, houses swept from their sites and several lives lost. In New Jersey the Hoboken meadows were submerged, necessitating the rescue, by boats, of the inhabitants; trains were delayed several hours on account of earth slides and inundations at various points on the railroads. In Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Massachusetts a vast amount of property was destroyed by the freshets.

The funeral of ex-President Pierce took place at Concord on the 11th inst.

Los Angeles It is

[From the News.]

The rats are making war upon the silk worms in Los Angeles County. Numbers have likewise perished from cold, within a few nights. The new locomotive for use on the L. A. & S. P. R. R. has arrived at Wilmington.

A day or two since an affray occurred at Soladad, in which an Irishman, one of the hands, working at the mines, was terribly beaten. We understand that he has since died from the effects of his injuries.

Mechanics, especially masons and carpenters, find ample employment at remunerative wages. Improvements are the order of the day and we are rapidly moving forward in the path which leads to greater prosperity.

As officer Hamilton was making his usual rounds he was accosted by a chap who evidently cherished a love for the ardent, and asked if he was not a policeman. An affirmative reply was followed by the rather novel request that he would lock the questioner up in the calaboose, he declaring his inability to keep sober, outside of the walls of that institution.

A man named Leonardo Ortega was burned to death in the Sierra Madre Mountains, near the rancho of Teodoro Verdugo. He was about 34 years old and was a native of Chihuahua. He was at work chopping wood, and from the position of his charred remains it is supposed that he was surrounded by the flames ere he was aware of his danger.

The Valjeo Recorder publishes the following extract from a letter written by Thomas C. McDowell, and dated Harrisburg, Pa., September 15th:

I am glad to be able to inform you of the fact that on the first of May next, we intend to have 164 miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad, west from Jefferson, Texas, in running order. On the 15th of October we will let 150 miles more of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, which will be finished by the 1st of October, 1870, making in all 314 miles of our road. It is more than likely that before the 1st of January, 1870, we will have the whole line to El Paso under contract, which will be pushed to completion with all possible expedition.

The Santa Cruz Times says it is perfectly practicable to build a railroad on the route described as follows:

From a point where the western road crosses San Francisco bay, at or near Red-Wood City, thence down through the immense red-wood forests, along the line of the San Lorenzo river to Santa Cruz; thence to Watsonville, which will be the terminus. The entire length of the road will be about 50 miles, and the cost for completion and stocking will be about \$25,000 per mile, amounting in total to about \$1,250,000.

The Times proposes to the people of Santa Cruz to subscribe \$300,000 to the capital stock, in order to start the enterprise. This, with San Mateo subscriptions and the sale of bonds, would build the road.—L. A. Star.

The following letter and remarks concerning a strange discovery in Mariposa County, are published in the San Joaquin Valley Argus of Oct. 9th:

Horse Shoe Band, Oct. 4, 1869.

DEAR COULTER: I beg to inform you that we have the "devil" corralled. Curtis was groundsluicing in Bob McGhee's garden, we washed him out, horns and jaw. We have not as yet found the cloven foot or tail, but we have got its upper jaw with eight double teeth on each side, weighing about 450 pounds—two horns attached, but unfortunately broke them in three places in getting them out of the bed of hard cement, weighing about three hundred and fifty pounds. The horns are either ivory or bone very much decomposed. It must have been a very large brute. Around him we also washed out 30 skulls of Indians. I intend writing to a scientific paper to ascertain what sort of an animal he could have been. Should you come to Coulterville I think it is worth seeing. Yours, &c.,

T. H. NETHERWOOD.

We are informed by other parties who have seen the remains, that the horns look to have been about eight feet long each; and are as large as a man's thigh. The upper jaw of the animal only was found, and having front teeth of course could not have been an animal of the cow species. A great many of the bones were washed away before attention was attracted to them.

The News.

From the Daily New Marlborough.

It is officially reported that 1800 guerons and Palacios have given their allegiance to the government; fighting continues against the authorities demand. Disturbances have broken out in Valencia, but in Catalonia the insurrection has been proclaimed. Parties just arrived from the republic has been proclaimed in Catalonia and Gandisa; it is feared the will make a movement upon Madrid. Preparations are being made to meet the

At the late amnesty meeting in Valencia address was adopted declaring that to release the Fenian prisoners was regarded as an indication that the government was determined to rule by force and not conciliation.

A negro who outraged a young lady at Fort Washington, was taken by a mob to a tree.

A Chicago dispatch, dated Oct. 1st, that Admiral Farragut commenced his last evening, but rallied somewhat during the night. His recovery is still doubtful.

A negro confined in jail at Somerset, Mass., for an attempt to ravish a girl, was taken out by a mob and hung.

A negro who outraged an old lady at a hall station, Pennsylvania, was taken by a mob, from the officers having him and hung.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of M. J. Flannery Deceased,

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the said estate to the heirs of and all persons having claims against said estate, to exhibit the same with necessary vouchers to the undersigned at his office in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice, after which outstanding claims will be forever barred.

Tucson, A. T., Sept. 23d, 1869. P. B. TULLY, Administrator.

Tucson, A. T., June 1st.

Mr. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby authorized agent for the transaction of all connected directly or indirectly with the transportation of Government stores from Depot to all posts dependant upon it.

HINDS & ROBEY

A. Q. M. OFFICE

TUCSON, A. T.

SEPTEMBER 30th, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

will be received at this office at 10 o'clock, M., on the 31st day of October, for the delivery of the following articles of material at Camp Lowell, near Tucson:

170,000 Adobes,	
892 Vegas or Rafters	more
40,000 Feet Lumber	or
262,000 Shingles	less
1,000 Bushels Lime	

The Adobes to be 20 inches long, 9 1/2 inches wide and 4 inches thick, and a good, malleable article,—well dried and made of the dirt that can be found for the purpose, broken or soft ones will be accepted.

The Rafters to be as follows, viz:

250 to be 14ft long, and 3x6 inches	
614 do. 21ft do. do. do.	
18 do. 19ft do. do. do.	

892, Total.

The Lumber to be good, clean article, of

and of the following dimensions, viz:

20,000 feet, of 1 inch.	
10,000 do. 1 1/2 do.	
10,000 do. 2 do.	

The shingles to be of good material, and the usual size.

The Lime to be of the best quality the country affords; unslacked and free from stones and all foreign substances.

Bids will be received for each of the above mentioned, separately, or for any thereof. Bidders will state their prices in Coin, stating particularly the denomination in mention with the price—as per thousand, per bushel, etc., etc.

Bidders must sign their names in full and their place of residence.

Each bid must be signed by two or more reliable persons who will become sureties for faithful performance of the contract in case its being awarded.

The delivery of the articles to commence within a reasonable time after notice has been received of the contract having been approved by proper authority; and no contract is to be considered in force until it has received the approval of the Sub-District, District, Department and Division Commanders.

Further instructions can be obtained at office of the undersigned.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.
Chief Q. M., Sub District Southern Arizona